

SPORTS

SIX GOLDS OUT OF SEVEN POSSIBLE

Soviet acrobats won six gold medals at the 8th world championships ended in the September Palace of Sport in Bulgarian capital Sofia.

25-year-old post-graduate student at the Stavropol Medical Institute Lyudmila Gromova, and 20-year-old Igor Brizman from Yaroslavl won the acrobatic pistol jumps.

1976 Olympic gymnastics winner Svetlana Grozdeva, who has taken up a new sport, together with Yevgeny Makhmalchev (both from Togliatti), won the mixed pairs.

Valery Lysanov and Sergol Chizhovskiy of Kiev won the

men's duos. Two teams — the USSR, which featured Inessa Sprigina of Riga, Natalya Ryzhova and Svetlana Kuznetsova, and Bulgaria shared the women's group title, and this is why six sportswomen were announced winners. Kramodar foursome of Viktor Kurasov, Vladimir Simonov, Viktor Bystrov and Kapiz Izmaliy won the men's group exercises for the second time running.

Only in the women's duos Yelena Bogdanova and Izabella Suzdalova failed to win the title in the overall event where they placed only third. The winners were Irena Bakalova and Silvia Khoshtova of Bulgaria.

Leaders become champions

23-year-old Pyotr Ugrumov of Riga has won the 31st national many-day cycling race championship in Smolensk for the prize instituted by the "Sotstavitel'skaya Industriya" paper. He led the race for seven stages, covering 1,270 km of difficult mountainous roads in 30 hr 30 min 22 sec, finishing three minutes ahead of the second and third runners-up Sergol Usamin of Kulbyshev and world champion Andrei Vedernikov.

The Russian Federation team, which won the team title, was made up of Kulbyshev army club riders Vedernikov, Viktor Demidenko, Ivan Mischenko, Sergei Yermachenko, Sergei Keldaisky, Asyat Saidov and Yuri

Barinov of Gorky. Capturing the lead in the first stage, the Russian Federation team left far behind the second and third challengers — Kazakhstan and the Ukraine.

Quarterfinals ahead

In Stockholm, the water-polo Central Navy Club beat Redgrade Partisan 10-9 in an acrid struggle in the closing game of the European Champions Cup group tournament.

The Muscovites have won the tournament and together with Partisan will compete in the Cup quarterfinals.

FROM SCHOOLCHILDREN TO WORLD CHAMPIONS

Last Sunday some 5,000 residents of the Kuntsevo District of Moscow, went to the local stadiums to participate in an interesting programme.

Lovers of music and variety art watched various performers and the State Brass Orchestra perform on an open-air platform.

Car and cycling races were held in Molodogvardeyskaya St.



In the national top division championship Moscow Spartak and Chelnyinsk Traktor drew 1-1 in their recent match.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

IN VOLGOGRAD—EQUILIBRIUM, IN MOSCOW 4-0

The time-out taken by the contender Irina Levitina has failed to stop the offensive momentum developed by the two-time world champion Maya Chiburdanidze, who after winning the ninth game in their world chess championship among women, drew the score 4.5-4.5.

It should be noted that at the end of the ninth game, the contender made a serious miscalculation.

Of course, the draw does not suit Levitina, since she can become a new champion only if she gains more than half of the possible points in the scheduled sixteen matches. Maya can content herself with a tie 8-8.

Yet, let us not look ahead, as the rivals have another seven games to play.

In Moscow, as in Volgograd, the defending champion has won the ninth game. Now Gari Kasparov is losing 0-4 to Anatoly Karpov.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

just entered the world of sports, national and world champions, pre-school children, the best sports teams and winners of Moscow and all-Union contests.

Mariya ADAMUSHKINA. Pictures show scenes from the holiday.

Photos by Vladimir Volkov and Alexander Shabiyuk



WITHOUT HIDING THEIR 'SECRETS'

Soviet sports specialists are now working in 29 developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Future coaches and teachers from these countries study in most Soviet physical training higher schools. Sport equipment has been given to dozens of nations—like just some examples of the USSR National Olympic Committee as part of the "Olympic solidarity" program.

Recently a new trend emerged in sporting cooperation, as a seminar was held for the first time in Moscow and Leningrad, sponsored by the USSR National Olympic Committee, for heads of national Olympic committees of Asia, Africa and Latin American countries. Representatives of 35 nations were taken into all the spheres of Soviet development of physical training and sport. The speakers were Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and the USSR National Olympic Committee Marat Gramov, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) Mario Vazquez and director of the program Anselmo Lopez.

Samaranch stressed that the prime asset of the international Olympic movement is peace, though the seminar considered the most acute problem of today, national Olympic committees' heads from the continents showed a practical unanimity in opposing militarization and politicalization of the Olympic movement.

The Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic have signed a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation for a period of 20 years. It was signed by Konstantin Chernenko and the YAR President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who visited Moscow on an official visit.

During the talks at the Kremlin the two sides stressed that the treaty is a solid contractual and legal basis for the two countries' advancement in various spheres and their cooperation in the international arena in the interests of peace.

Discussions of international issues were particularly on the situation in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union has always supported and will continue to support the Arab people and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the right of the Olympic committee to select the selection of the host city.

This question is also important because the IOC affiliates only half of the Olympic committees and the acuteness of the situation is the cause of the problems of the Olympic committee.

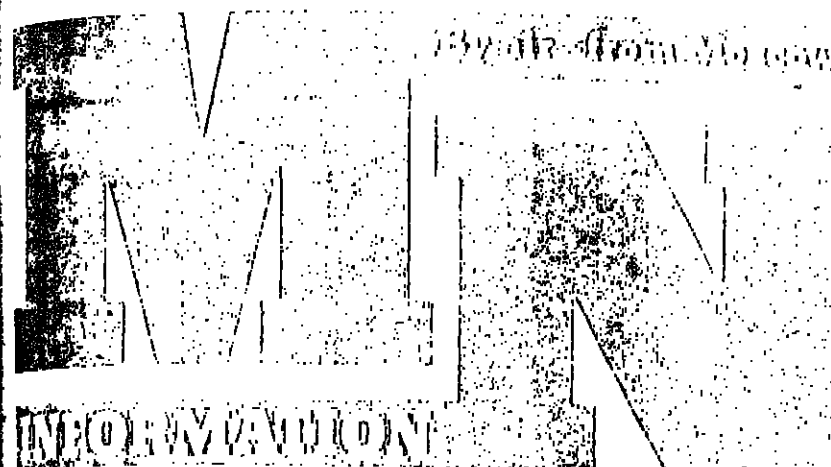
Recently Moscow was the scene for a three-day meeting of representatives of Soviet and Japanese public under the motto "Friendship and good-neighbourhood—the only road to peace and trust between the USSR and Japan". It was the first such "round table" conference, which have alternated between the two nations.

The Japanese delegation, of 150 members included 24 preliminary deputies, leaders of public organizations.

Members of business and artistic communities. They talked to representatives of 80 various ministries and departments, public organizations, research institutes and artistic unions, among them 20 deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The work of the conference was divided between five specialized commissions which discussed such important issues as the drive for peace and against the threat of war, the role of

(Continued on page 2)



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We support a just cause— KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO



The treaty of friendship and cooperation being signed.

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Calls by CPSU Central Committee

On November 7 the Soviet Union celebrates its national holiday—the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. According to the established tradition, on the eve of this solemn day the CPSU Central Committee has issued calls to the Soviet nation and peoples of the whole world concisely outlining the main directions of the USSR domestic and foreign policies. Following are excerpts from the calls:

● Peoples of the world! Resolutely struggle against imperialist aggression and violence and for elimination of hotbeds of tension and crisis situations in Asia, Africa and Latin America!

● Peoples of the world! Demand the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all invaded Arab lands and cessation of imperialist interference in the affairs of Arab countries!

Strengthen solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine in their just struggle!

Lasting and just peace to the Middle East!

● Peoples of Europe! Step up the struggle for the withdrawal of new American missiles from Western Europe! Peace, security and cooperation to Europe!

● Peoples of all countries! Step up struggle for the elimination of the nuclear war threat! Resolutely rebuff aggressive schemes of imperialism, militarism and revanchism! Strengthen and broaden the scope of the anti-war movement!

Let us curb the arms race, let us stand up for detente and peace!

● People of the whole planet! Intensify and further spread the struggle to ban nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation!

● Peoples of the world! Resolutely demand a ban on the militarization of outer space for all time!

Outer space should be only peaceful!

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed and approved the results of the talks between Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Yemen Arab Republic. The talks and the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the YAR are an important milestone in the consistent development of Soviet-Yemeni relations. The Treaty pro-

(Continued on page 2)

BRITISH MINERS HOLIDAYING IN PITSUNDA

In a show of solidarity with the British miners, who for seven months now have embarked on one of the country's biggest strike actions, Soviet trade unions have invited 100 of them for a holiday in the USSR.

This invitation on behalf of 2,500,000 Soviet miners resulted from numerous telegrams and letters sent by Soviet workers to the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, said Mikhail Serebry, Chairman of the Central Committee of the coal miners trade union. There is now a nationwide fund-raising campaign going on in aid of the families of British miners facing privation now.

We have invited our friends, he added, to stay at Pitsunda, the country's best health resort on the Black Sea coast.

The sympathy shown for us by our Soviet colleagues is a striking sign of international miners' solidarity, says V. Tolstoy, a miner from Yorkshire. This solidarity strengthens us. The miners' strike in Britain has been going on for over seven months now, but our unity has not been broken.

(Continued on page 2)

John Galbraith: what we saw in the USSR is amazing

New York. Soviet people want peace and are deeply worried by the growing threat of nuclear war, stressed noted US economist and sociologist, John Galbraith, after his trip to the USSR. He has visited the Soviet Union several times.

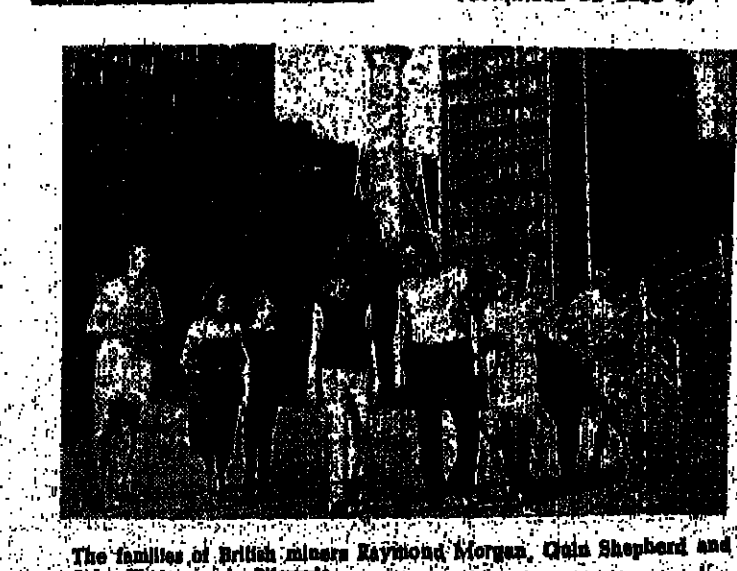
My talks and discussions in the USSR, he wrote in "The New Yorker", invariably turned to nuclear arms control and the mounting threat of nuclear disaster. This concern shown by the Russians is quite justified.

He ridiculed the current Washington theory whereby the USA, by endlessly bogging the arms race, could so "overstrain" the Soviet economy as to make the USSR ultimately "capitulate". Such "ideas", he said, are totally absurd and would be rejected by any competent specialist. The Soviet economy, he stressed, is making good progress. Lately the USSR has enormously improved the living standards of its people, communal services, housing, etc. A person coming to the USSR after an interval of a few years is simply amazed by the tremendous progress made within these years, he stated.

At the same time, he pointed out that, unlike the Western industrialized nations, the USSR

fully uses its manpower for economic development. Unemployment, which in the West is the most chronic and morbid sign of society's inefficiency, is not to be met in the USSR, the American economist noted.

(Continued on page 2)



The families of British miners Raymond Morgan, Colin Shepherd and John Thompson in Pitsunda.

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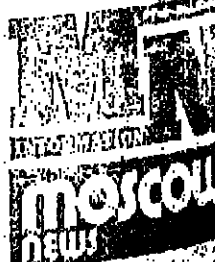
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MN INFORMATION

Round the Soviet Union

● A GUARANTEE OF THE RELIABLE OPERATION OF THE URENGOI-CENTRE-1 GAS PIPELINE WILL BE A RESERVE SIPHON ACROSS THE VOLGA. It is being laid next to an already operating one, joint in a single strand, the pipes, nearly two and a half kilometres long, are being laid in a trench on the bottom with navigation continuing unhindered.

● PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SATELLITE SYSTEM TO SEARCH FOR AND RESCUE CREWS OF SHIPS AND PLANES IN DISTRESS ARE BEING DISCUSSED AT A MEETING IN Leningrad by the INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION GROUP OF THIS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION. With the help of the space rescue service COSPAS-SARSAT, in the first two years alone more than one hundred experimental rescue operations were carried out and 250 people of various nationalities were saved. Apart from the founding countries — the USSR, the USA, Canada and France — delegates from Britain, Bulgaria, Norway and Finland who have joined the organization as exploring members, also attended the meeting.

● FROM THE APPEARANCE OF A PRIMITIVE MAN IN THE TIEN SHAN MOUNTAINS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST CONTACTS BETWEEN THE NOMADIC KIROHIZ PEOPLE AND THE INHABITANTS OF RUSSIA, IN THE CHRONOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE FIRST VOLUME, JUST OUT OF PRINT, OF "HISTORY OF THE KIROHIZ SSR". It precedes the fourth edition of chronicles of the mountainous area.

The publication of the five-volume treatise, the materials for which were prepared for printing by an international team of scholars is being taken up by the History Institute of the Kirgiz Academy of Sciences and the republic's publishing house Kirgizstan.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MAN AND WOMAN: FACTUAL EQUALITY

The above thesis is confirmed by statistics published in PRAVDA. A total of 51 per cent of all those employed are women. In trade and public catering their share is considerably higher, 83 per cent; in health services, 82 per cent, and 75 per cent in education.

Over 500 thousand women work as directors of factories, construction projects, state farms, services, industry facilities, cultural educational and health institutions. Over half of all the employed women are intellectuals.

Between 1970 and 1983 women-professionals with higher and specialised secondary education employed in the national economy almost doubled to reach 12.6 million people, or 80 per cent of all the country's professionals.

To compare, in France only 39 per cent of all women employed have special education. In West Germany, 38 per cent, and in Italy, 32.

In the Common Market countries, women earn only 60 to 70 per cent of men's earnings or even less. Say, in Italy working women receive only half of men's salaries and the gap is growing. In the United States, women earn only 59 cents per every dollar earned by men.

BREEDS AND MACHINES

What is simpler — to follow cattle to existing technology or technology to cattle? This question is answered in SELSKAYA ZHIZN.

This country farms some 50 breeds of cattle, writes Professor Ye. Arzumanyan. Old breeds have been considerably modified to increase milk yields by 40 to 45 per cent, or by 900-1,000 kilograms of milk from every cow a year.

The Karakum Desert today and tomorrow



● The water from the Karakum Canal will soon cross the western areas of the republic.

Turkmenistan is a Soviet Central Asian republic. Lowlands cover most of its territory. Three-fourths of the republic is occupied by the Karakum Desert, with a total area of 350 thousand square kilometres (i.e., larger than such states as Britain, Italy, and Norway). The Karakum Desert is very discouraging, especially for a person who visits the place for the first time. However, people who live here have been building houses, and irrigation systems making the desert serve them. Today, for example, the Karakum Desert is known to produce nearly six million Astrakhan pelts which are highly valued at national and international auctions. By way of comparison it may be said that only 11 million of them are produced throughout the world. The mutton made in the Karakum Desert costs the state only half of

what it costs in other parts of the country, as the pastures here are used all the year round. Among the other crops such as grapes, various fruit and vegetables, cotton grown here occupies more than one half of all the farmland.

The Turkmen capital, Ashkhabad, has this country's only Desert Research Institute. There are only a few similar institutions in the world. Scientists have set themselves a task of stopping desertification and converting several lands which have become deserts into green oases. This is the purpose of the Karakum Canal which is to stretch for 1,400 km from the Amudarya River to the Caspian Sea. This canal will redistribute water over large uneven terrain as the first project of its kind in the history of irrigation.

Wind rotates electric turbines

A factory in Astrakhan has started modernization of its facilities in order to expand the production of wind turbines, very popular in the countryside. Of course, the idea to put wind energy to good use is not

novel. Using a conventional windmill as a prototype, engineers have designed an efficient wind turbine to produce electric energy. Currently, the Astrakhan factory is capable of producing 250 wind turbines a

year which can be seen in the pastures of Central Asia and Kalmykia, with geologic and geodetic teams in the Far East and Kamchatka, and even in the Antarctic. Before the end of 1985 the factory is to double its output and introduce some modifications to the basic model.

New breeds, the author emphasizes, are a very rare commodity forming part of national wealth. To develop a new breed one needs some 14 to 16 years — or four generations of cattle. Therefore all the existing breeds must be carefully preserved. At the same time there are no absolutely perfect breeds. A breed can be regarded as more advantageous only to something already existing. Therefore cattle must be continuously improved. Or else it will not meet the requirements one day.

However, the author points out, breed transformation is immeasurably more complex a process than the designing of machinery, for everything related to living beings requires long time to be completed. Very often milk yields depend on the performance of technology. Modern milking machines are far from being compatible with the cows biologically. They lead to milk some 10 per cent of milk which contains 1.5 to 2-fold more fat than the main fraction.

The author is of the opinion that cattle breeds and machinery are to be developed in parallel, with technology progressing at a higher rate than selection. For a machine can be easily tailored to a cow than a good cow to a bad machine.

SIBERIA'S SCIENTIFIC PROFILE

The programme "Siberia" designed to coordinate economic, social, and cultural development of this vast region of the USSR is the subject of the article contributed to SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA by the Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Yevgeny Shumyakin.

At present the programme "Siberia" is co-sponsored by 30 institutes working under the aegis of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and 350 institutes reporting to various national ministries and agencies. Suffice it to say that today Siberia is the main fuel and energy producer capable of both making up for lowering coal, oil and gas production in European USSR and increasing the country's total. Siberia required new technological and other solutions and it has acquired them — specifically those

saving labour and energy resources. Researches conducted by the Nuclear Physics Institute into the use of the nuclear energy have already resulted in the country 134 million rubles. A major effort by the Institute of Cyology and Genetics in Siberia has resulted in a new breed of sheep characterized by high wool productivity and producing twice as much wool. The dream of Siberian farmers to have a frost-resistant wheat will see the Mironovskaya-68 wheat. And the list of examples may continue.

THE BALTIC: A PROTECTED SEA

In LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST, Professor A. Aitson, of Estonia, writes:

Today our sea is cleaner than four years ago, and its quality continues to improve. The Baltic forms the subject of concern for all the seven countries washed by it. The Soviet Union, including Estonia, has done much to this end. Thus, the Baltic Sea department of the Institute of Thermal and Electric Physics of the Estonian Academy of Sciences is engaged in building monitoring schemes retesting the study into sea pollution.

There is one problem — the study into sea pollution. The reason for this is plankton, which forms a food and often rather large ones. It is not only toxic but it also affects the structure of water masses and the distribution of various substances in water. A working group in our institute has already provided a report on the Baltic Sea pollution, and took part in experiments co-sponsored by other Baltic countries. The result being that the report was adopted as the basis for a convention to protect the Baltic Sea.

Purification facilities and other water protection measures cost much. Therefore, the author believes, the best way is to comprehensively modify the existing technological facilities. There are all grounds to expect that we have entered a period of opportunity for the development of zero-waste technology which seems to be very promising.

'Small' oil from the Kama Area

A well which yields only an tonnes of oil every four hours has been commenced near the ancient town of Cherdyn in the Ural.

Though this small yield is predicted by the prospect, the shaft was sunk, as it is possible to provide fuel for the city's boiler plant. When it is modified to be fuelled by it became possible to elect transportation of thousands of tonnes of coal to this small town located far away from railway lines. Two other small microwells provide fuel for the district centre of Verkhnyaya where a limited-use farm and several agricultural processing plants are situated.

Full account of all the wells with small oil yields have been taken in the Kama Area. Whereas at present they provide no more than twice a sand tonnes of oil a year, in 1990 this figure will be ten to twenty thousand.

ISLAND EXPORTS FOOD PRODUCTS

Saaremaa, the biggest of the Moonsund Archipelago, has acquired major significance for Estonia. Recently the island sent a planned convoy of ships with flour, meat and milk products.

Saaremaa has long been known for its fish products, other foodstuffs being imported from the mainland. This explains why a large amelioration programme completed in the past years. The result being a plus-fold growth in yield per hectare. Cattle breeding has come well provided with fodder, the villages more attractive and comfortable to live in. That is why migration to the mainland and towns has virtually stopped.

Rye, Estonia's main crop, farmed there very actively thanks to the favourable climatic and soil conditions. The year's quotas for its production have been overfulfilled.

Places to visit

Steps of Ivan the Terrible in the Cathedral of the Annunciation

Restoration work has completed on the "golden-domed" Cathedral of the Annunciation which is one of the most remarkable edifices of the Kremlin Ensemble in Moscow. The cathedral was built by several generations of Russian masters. The first white-stone



church was built in the late 14th century; by the end of the next century a three-domed brick cathedral was completed. In the 1547 fire the cathedral was severely damaged and restored by Ivan the Terrible with considerable modifications: it acquired two-storey cloisters and additional domes over them, with the total number of domes being nine. Both the domes and the roofing were gilded, hence its name "golden-domed".

The cathedral is famous for fine stone carving embellishing the walls, window plates and the columnar capitals of the cloisters. Jasper ornaments decorate the floor.

The iconostasis originally designed by Theophanes the Greek, and the wall painting done in the early 16th century by Theodosius are of tremendous artistic value.

The cathedral was a court church for the tsar and his family. Ivan the Terrible was the only to have been barred from entering it after his fourth marriage. Therefore a special porch and flight of steps were arranged for him on the south-eastern side, with the porch known ever since as the Steps of Ivan the Terrible (see picture below left).

Ulyanovsk in the future

A master plan for the development of the city of Ulyanovsk from now until the year 2020 has been approved. It was in this city that Lenin (Ulyanov) was born.

In the old part of the city, on the right bank of middle reaches of the Volga, an area is to be restored to be characteristic of the city of Simbirsk. Old lamp-posts will be put up in the streets along

with shops and other structures typical of the 19th century. In the near future restoration will start of the estate-house of poet Nikolai Yazykov (1803-1846), the house of writer Ivan Goncharov (1812-1881), and the museum of the artist Arkady Plastov (1893-1972). A considerable distance from the Sun. Simultaneously, preparations are under way for electrophotometric spectral analysis, photographic "close-ups", etc., as part of the USSR-sponsored section of the Halley's comet international programme.

Reconstruction is planned of a recreation zone on the Svyaiznyy River, where young Vladimir Ulyanov (Lenin) used to spend his spare time.

An actually new city will appear on the left bank of the Volga. It will have buildings of the most modern design. Inhabitants of the city will listen to music in a new Musical Comedy Theatre, see programmes at a new circus, and watch athletic and other events in a Sports Palace.

The population of Simbirsk at the time of Lenin was under forty thousand. Today, it is more than half a million and demographers predict that by the early next century the population will be nearly one million. Correspondingly, the new master plan provides for the development of the transport network in the city. The two banks of the Volga will be linked by a new six-kilometre bridge, and in the future, Ulyanovsk will have an underground railway system.

After graduation from the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy in Moscow, Lomonosov went to study to St. Petersburg. From there he was sent among the best pupils to continue his education to the Marburg University in Germany. In those days it was famous for its scientists. Having received brilliant commendations from his professors on all subjects he undertook to study, the great Russian received a student's passport which we in this country today call a diploma.

The restoration of this document forms part of the programme for the restoration of the Lomonosov archives in Leningrad. The project has been undertaken on the eve of the 275th anniversary since the birth of the great Russian scientist to be celebrated in 1988. The Leningrad Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences Archives has sent for processing to the Laboratory 2.5 thousand folios from the Lomonosov Fund.

Specialists of the Moscow Research Instrument-Making Institute were recently seen climbing a mountain in the Pamirs with scuba. Not for the faint of heart, they descended to the bottom of Lake Sarez and anchored there a new signalling device which was designed to provide accurate data on water level changes in the lake.

The emerald-like lake was formed by an earthquake some 70 years ago when 6 tremor

split off a 600-metre rock and blocked the Murgab River. As the result a reservoir containing 15,000 million cubic metres of water appeared in the mountains.

Could the tremendous water mass plugged by the natural dam survive — the question which now concerns the scientists. They believe that daily monitoring is required despite a certain balance achieved by the lake.

WITH SCUBAS TO THE MOUNTAINS

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New sphere of Soviet-Indian cooperation

A delegation of Soviet specialists in welding headed by K. Yushchenko, Deputy Director of the Paton Institute of Electrical Welding, recently visited India.

Talks between the delegation and senior staff members of the Indian welding research institute concentrated on the development of cooperation in the study of welding problems to meet the needs of Indian industries. After the talks a protocol was signed to determine the main areas of the cooperation between the Paton Institute and the welding institute of India.

Under the protocol, the Paton Institute will assist in the development and transfer of technology in the area of mechanical engineering, welding of cast iron, and production of pure fluxes for special welding of stainless steel.

Addressing journalists after the signing of the protocol, the Director-General of the Indian Institute A. Shrivastava stressed that cooperation with the Paton Institute will make it possible to modernize Indian welding technology in a short time and to bring it up to date. This will help create industrial levels for engineering, metallurgy, power engineering and also for the construction of gas pipelines and of offshore oil platforms.

Science and technology

HALLEY'S

COMET PICTURED

Scientists at the Institute of Astrophysics of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences were the first in this country to picture Halley's comet using the telescopes of the Sangkhol observatory. The famous comet approaches the Sun once in every 76 years and then again departs. The available instruments make it possible to monitor the comet's motion already now — a considerable distance from the Sun. Simultaneously, preparations are under way for electrophotometric spectral analysis, photographic "close-ups", etc., as part of the USSR-sponsored section of the Halley's comet international programme.

TOBACCO IS GOOD FOR FISH

Scientists in Western Ukraine have proved that preparations made of tobacco are good for fish.

Fish have their own ailments, contends Ye. Basalkevich, Cand. Sc. (Biology). There is nothing wrong to feed fish, together with mixed feed, with small quantities of tobacco dust (industrial waste product). Experiments have proved that small doses of tobacco have no adverse effect on fish but rather destroy infectious pathogens.

An effective and economic way of combating fish ailments will help raise pond yields.

split off a 600-metre rock and blocked the Murgab River. As the result a reservoir containing 15,000 million cubic metres of water appeared in the mountains.

Could the tremendous water mass plugged by the natural dam survive — the question which now concerns the scientists. They believe that daily monitoring is required despite a certain balance achieved by the lake.

VIEWPOINT

RURAL LIFE ADVANCES

Lev VOSKRESENSKY, economic observer

Improving quality of life in rural areas is a remarkable feature of the present-day life in the Soviet Union. This is not a spontaneous process, but a result of considerable efforts demonstrated by the Soviet state.

Under the country's socio-economic development plan, 37 thousand million rubles has been earmarked in the current five-year plan (1981-1985) for the construction of housing, cultural and other services in the countryside. However, the investments have been increasing since 1962-1963, and, as a result, over the first four years of the five-year plan period, expenditures on social needs in the countryside have been, in fact, 35 thousand million rubles out of the 172 thousand million representing the total capital investment in agriculture. In other words, one out of every five rubles invested in agriculture is spent on improving and developing social infrastructure.

The growing living standards of the Soviet farmers is noticeable from all angles. Let us take housing construction. Over the past two years, housing in the countryside has increased by 50 million square metres. Proceeding from the norms and standards existing in the Soviet Union, this means that one million farmers' families, or approximately four million people out of the 96 million living in the countryside, have improved their housing conditions.

Take education. New schools built over the same years can take in 550 thousand new pupils. Considering that the number of pupils in the rural areas is approximately 17 million, the growth is quite obvious.

Also growing are the farmers' incomes. In 1983 alone, the average monthly earnings of collective farmers went up from 126 to 136 rubles. This is somewhat smaller than the average earnings of industrial and office workers, which over that same year went up from 177 to 182 rubles, but one should take into account the fact that the smallholdings — practically every rural family has one — go a long way to level off incomes.

The growing living standards in the countryside have far-reaching effects. For example, all demographers agree that migration to urban areas, which a few years ago was a serious threat to the countryside, is now approaching an optimal level. In many Soviet administrative regions and republics, there is an influx of skilled workforce to the agricultural production spheres, while the outflow of the young from the countryside is shrinking to a comfortable level.

How will all this tell on the results of the activities of the agroindustrial complex in the country?

Some Soviet economists estimate that every ruble invested in the development of education in the countryside yields 5.14 rubles in profit, and each ruble put in the development of health services brings 2.30 rubles in profit.

There is another thing worth noting in practice. Nearly one-third of all the increase in agricultural productivity is now provided for by increases in the level of education of the farmers and by their growing skills.

ENTERTAINMENT

Maya Plisetskaya's plans for the future

The ballerina Maya Plisetskaya is now in Vilnius where she is playing a part in a film now being shot about the artist and composer Mikalojus Ciurlionis (1875-1911).

It is hard to explain in just two words whom in this case I have to play, since this is not a real being, but a certain image about which Ciurlionis constantly dreamed, and which evaded him, and yet inspired him to make new artistic creations, Plisetskaya says. There can be no doubt that if I am offered to play other parts worthy of attention, I would again act in films, but the cinema will never take the place of ballet in my life, said Maya Plisetskaya. Earlier, she danced in the films, "Anna Karenina", "Tchaikovsky" and "Fantasia".

For the two years to come, Maya Plisetskaya has a rather busy schedule. This time she has been combining her appearances as a prima at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow with her duties as the Director of the Ballet Company at the Opera in Rome. There she has staged "Raymonda" by Alexander Glazunov. She will also stage "The Hump-Backed Horse" by Rodion Schedrin, "The Carmen Suite" in music based on Georges Bizet, "The Firebird" by Igor Stravinsky and other ballets.

DAYS OF GDR CULTURE

A concert by the Dresden Opera soloists on the Bolshoi Theatre stage has opened in Moscow the GDR Days of Culture to the USSR. It is devoted to the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

The various activities marking the Days include concerts by leading art companies and soloists, and several exhibitions to be held in over 100 Soviet cities.

Moscow and Leningrad will host the Berlin-Moscow Gorky Drama company which will stage Gorky's "Petty Bourgeois" and Chekhov's "Platonov". Music lovers will attend concerts by the Leipzig Radio Symphony Orchestra, Camerata Musica ensemble and the Dresden string quartet. The exhibition "Saved Masterpieces of World Art From Dresden" is one of the central events of the Days. This rare collection is mounted at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. Exhibitions of Meissen china and folk crafts are also to be opened. As part of the Days a festival of GDR films will be organized. The programme of this art and friendship fête will feature performances by leading Soviet professional and amateur



A scene from Mozart's "Così fan tutte" performed by Dresden Opera soloists. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

companies and groups. They have prepared drama and concert programmes based on works by German classics and modern GDR authors.

These include the premiere of Mozart's opera "The Abduction From Seville" to be staged at the Moscow Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Theatre by Harry Kupfer, chief art director of the Komische Oper.

Traditionally, the Days' programme features meetings and discussions by representatives of creative intelligentsia of both countries—writers, composers, people of theatre and architects.

EXHIBITIONS IN BAVARIA

Alexei Shmarinov is one of the modern Soviet artists well known in the Federal Republic of Germany. His graphic sheets, water colours, and lithographs were displayed recently at exhibitions in Kiel, Aachen, Lüneburg, and Regensburg, and 32 of his works were bought by Peter Lungwig, a major collector and connoisseur of Soviet fine arts. Shmarinov's exhibition has become a notable event in Munich's cultural life. The show which lasted twenty days was visited by more than 12 thousand people and was covered in detail by the press, radio and television.

Both classics and modernity

Literary works by V. Kaverin, V. Rasputin, V. Tendryakov and other famous Soviet writers have been included in the six-volume collection of modern Soviet prose published in the Serbian-Croatian language in Yugoslavia. Major Yugoslav publishers continue this year to familiarize the Yugoslav reading public with the multinational Soviet literature. Jointly with their Soviet colleagues, they are working on a regular series "Library of Russian and Soviet Literature". First in the series is V. Shukhlin's novel, "Parting With Matyora", short stories by V. Shukhlin, F. Abramov's trilogy — "Prysliny", selected short stories by A. Chekhov, F. Dostoyevsky's novels, and A. Herzen's novel, "My Past and Thoughts" will also be published.

A show marking the 150th anniversary of the outstanding 19th-century artist-realist Vasily Perov, is open in Moscow's Tretyakov Gallery. It shows some 250 works from many national art repositories, among them Russian painting masterpieces like "A Religious Procession in a Village at Easter", "Refreshment at Mytishchi", "Troika", "Hunters at Rest", and portraits of writers and artists. There are also less known works from the Paris series as well as historical paintings.

● Vasily Perov. "An Angler".



Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VLADIMIR SHEVELKOV



Take a young actor. What can be more traditional than a description of how he made his first appearance in the cinema? I never thought that I would ever be a film star, I had been dreaming about this when I was still a child—these are the two grooves in which more chance and one's fate whimsically intermingled in an endless variety of options and led me to... Could it be into the arts? This sounds too pretentious, into a profession? This does not apply to everyone. Could it be that it leads into life, your own life?

Vladimir Shevelkov's choice was dictated by mere chance. The seventeen-year-old first-year student at the Leningrad Electrical and Technological Institute named after Ulyanov (Lenin) who was to become microelectronics engineer, was somewhat surprised when a physical training instructor told him that the Leningrad Studios were looking for a hero for a new film. His first reaction, "Why should I be me?" soon gave way to "Why should I be not?" Vladimir now believes that it was only at the trial and after looking at his "rivals" at the filming site did he understand immediately, that he would be assigned the part. Whether this was or not is not for us to discuss, but it is quite cer-

tain that it was he who played Sergei, a senior schoolboy who endlessly wrote in despair one and the same phrase, "Let Klava K. take the blame for my death", which gave the film its name.

How did he play it? Not badly, as his debut was noted with approval by film critics (this was particularly important for his future) and by film directors and their assistants.

What is the most common future awaiting a young actor after a successful debut? More often than not, it is a stereotype: he begins to be invited to play similar parts. This was different in the case of Shevelkov's variation: his next part was a curly and fair-haired secretary highly amusing in his unsuitability in the employ of Lady Wendler in a three-part television serial on Stepanov's "The Adventures of Portent", and later Casio in the television opera "Othello".

This dissimilarity could have been described as the width of his artistic range, were he an experienced actor. However, he was still a would-be engineer obeying subconsciously and intuitively the will of the film director, rather sceptical about acting in general, and just continuing "to act in films". It was the part of hero that cast the first seeds of doubt in his soul. And not so much into, as Alexander Romanov of the Leningrad Bolshoi Drama Theatre who played that part. When Vladimir saw how Romanov worked, his self-indulgence, he suddenly realized that he himself should not continue to just act — nor did he have any right to — that there was a system of work and that he had to take a decision.

His choice was to become a student at the Institute of Cinematography in Moscow where he joined the workshop of film director and actor Yevgeny Matveyev.

Four years he spent at the Institute. In Moscow, attending classes, training, and taking part in plays like any other student. During those four years he also played in various films. These were his years of apprenticeship as an actor. Supplementing each other, studying and working have convinced Shevelkov that the main thing in the profession he has chosen is work, an unapologetic idea, except that everyone of us makes this discovery anew, quite by oneself.

What happens to an average Cinematography Institute graduate? As a rule he is assigned a job at a film studio and continues his career as a cinema actor. What about Shevelkov? On the surface, he has complied with the tradition. He has just been hired by the Leningrad actors group, and his artistic career is just beginning.

Oiga SHERVUD

WHAT'S ON?

October 13-15

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Days of the GDR Culture to the USSR. Performances by the Dresden Opera. 14—Strauss, "Ariadne auf Naxos" (opera). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkin Sq). 13—Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta). 14 (mat)—Vainberg, "The Golden Key" (ballet). 14 (eve)—Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera). 15—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkin Sq). 13—Gorkhovskiy, "Quadrille". 14 (mat, aft)—Double-bill: Casagrande, "Puccini's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet). 14 (eve)—Gadzhiev, "The Crossroads". 15—Stravinsky, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

Man of Rare Ability (Lenin Studios). A fantastic — to a certain extent — story about a man who suddenly develops a rare ability — to control through telepathy his dreams to others. Based on Alexander Zhitinsky's novel "My Dreams". Cinema: "Pobeda" (17 Alexander Zhitinsky's novel "My Dreams"). Price of Risk (France). Based on the short story by the famous American sci-fi novelist Robert Heinlein. Cinema: "Novorossiysk" (1978 Tezanya Kunkova Sq. Metro Kuntsevo).

EXHIBITIONS

Tretyakov Art Gallery (12 Lavrushinsky Lane). An art exhibition dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding Russian artist Vasily Perov. On display are 130 paintings and 25 national museum masterpieces created by him during his life. Daily except Monday, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. Metro-Novokosinovskaya.

BUSINESS

Successes of Interchim

More than four hundred types of chemical products, as well as a large number of machines and equipment for their production are the result of efforts by specialists of Interchim, an international organization of socialist countries in the area of small-tonnage chemistry. The organization's affiliated members are Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. Products from Interchim, set up fifteen years ago, are in great demand on the world market, and are widely used in various branches of the national economy. They include synthetic dyes and paints, chemicals to protect plants and improved polymers,

used in the textile, leather and pulp industries. There are obvious reasons why the organization has its headquarters in the city of Halle, the German Democratic Republic. On all sides, the city is surrounded by major chemical enterprises well known far outside the republic — the Vatter Ulbricht Complex, Buna synthetic rubber factory, and an electric chemical combine in Bitterfeld. In their production shops, specialists develop new types of chemical products and plan their joint manufacture under contracts concluded with Interchim, scientific institutes of the fraternal countries conduct a series of research work in the area of minor chemistry.

Boosting up Algeria's power generation

The All-Union Technopromexport foreign trade association and the Algerian national company Sonelgaz have signed a contract for the construction of the 630 MW thermal power station in the Algerian town of Jijel.

The signing of the contract is an expression of the political will of Algeria and the Soviet Union to further boost and consolidate all-round cooperation, said Halikam Nabl, Algerian Minister of Power Engineering, Chemical Industry and Petrochemistry. He noted the vital economic significance of the construction of the new thermal power station, the biggest project of the power engineering industry, stipulated in the Second Five-Year Plan of the Economic and Social Development of Algeria for 1985 through 1989.

Addressing the ceremony marking the signing of the contract, M. Harrati, director-general of Sonelgaz, highly appreciated the role of Soviet associations taking part in the construction of power generating facilities in Algeria.

Contacts and contracts

● A major contract has been signed between the All-Union Foreign Trade Organization Prommashimport and the Finnish joint-stock company Finnstroi for the execution by the Finnish side in 1984-1988 of designing, construction, and reconstruction of the first phase of the Vöyri pulp-and-paper mill. When completed, the mill will be capable of producing 60 thousand tonnes of packaging for foodstuffs a year. The contract also provides for the reconstruction and modernization of an existing wood-pulp factory.

● In the Kazakh capital Almaty, a specialized exhibition has been opened under the title "Precise Instruments From Czechoslovakia" organized under the sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Kazakhstan and the Czechoslovak Kovo foreign trade organization. The exhibition features measuring and laboratory instruments, printing and copying machines, as well as computers.

● The International Autumn Fair has closed in the city of Plovdiv, Bulgaria. It has awarded gold medals to 75 Bulgarian and 70 foreign items. The biggest number of gold medals — seventeen — has been received by Soviet goods.

Alexander Ostrovsky Museum (9 Ostrovsky St). A museum has been opened in the house where the great Russian playwright Alexander Ostrovsky was born. The exhibits include memorial rooms and documents devoted to Ostrovsky and his family. Daily, except Tuesday, noon till 7 p.m. Metro-Tretyakovskaya.

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St). 13 — Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs Leningrad Army Club. 5 p.m.

HANDBALL
CAC Sports Gym. (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 13 — European Cup Winner's Cup (men). Central Army Club (USSR) vs Vestmanna (Denmark). 5 p.m.

FOOTBALL
Lenin Central Stadium. 15 — Moscow Spartak vs Kharkov Metallist. 7 p.m.

RACING
Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 14 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

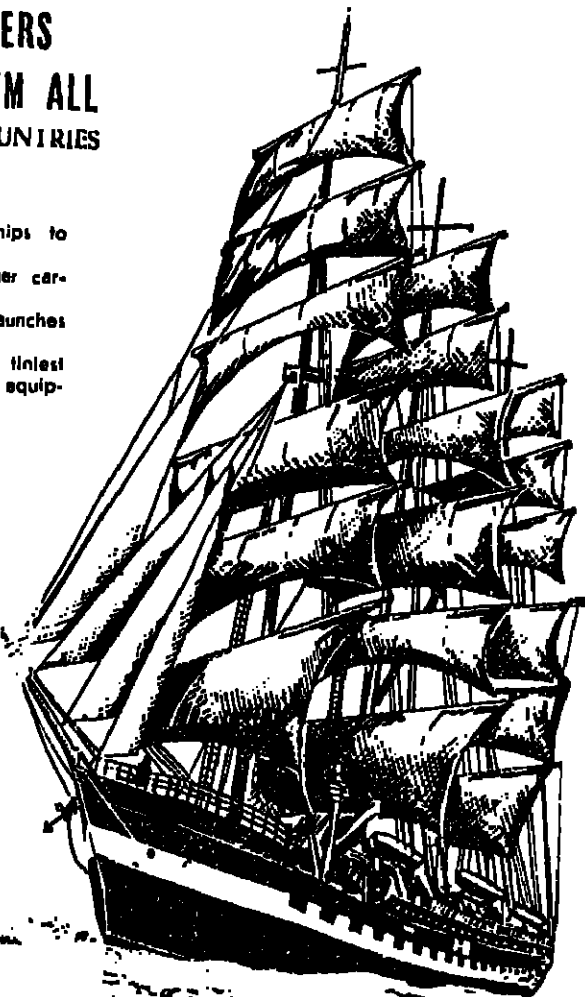
October 13-15

In Moscow, city and region, temperatures will drop to 0° — 5°C at night and to 0° — 5°C during the day. Rain and gusty wind. Wet snow is possible.

It is winter in northern and eastern regions of the European part of the USSR. Temperatures below 0°C are registered in Leningrad, Kazan, Ufa, Sverdlovsk. Slightly north to this line there is a 3 to 8 cm snow cover.

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takes you to the famous karst caves which are in no way inferior to those in Czechoslovakia, France or any other country. The Novo-Alonakaya karst cave is especially beautiful with its stalactites projecting downwards from the roof and milky, red, yellow and rosy stalagmites projecting upwards from the floor.

Intourist news

The 12-day tour begins in Moscow to include Sukhumi, the capital of the Abkhaz Autonomous Republic, Tskhaltubo, a major balneological resort rich in radioactive springs. Georgia, known for a nearby ancient town, Uplistskhe, hewn in the living rock in the III century A.D. and finally, Tbilisi, Georgian capital.

Nina BASHIROVA

Philately

Anniversary of space television

On October 4, 1959, the Soviet Union launched an unmanned interplanetary station, Luna-3, which for the first time photographed the invisible reverse side of the Moon and sent its picture to Earth by television. The USSR Ministry of Communications has marked the 25th anniversary of this event which ushered in space television in the Soviet Union by releasing three stamps and a commemorative sheet. A five-kopek stamp is dedicated to the flight of the Luna station and its transmission of the picture of the lunar surface to Earth.

The third, a 45-kopek stamp shows the weather satellite Meteor photographing a cloudy section of the Earth's atmosphere and transmitting the photograph to Soviet ground-based stations. The series is completed by a 20-kopek stamp with a stamp (picture) showing the installation of a television aerial on the Salyut station by Cosmonaut Vladimir Lyakhov.

